



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet;
And Freedom's banner streaming 'er us!

Christmas.

"A merry Christmas" to each of our readers. As we ourselves propose to contribute our share towards the general enjoyment, no paper will be issued to-morrow.

Harmony Awake.

Editors Gazette.—On the 22d inst., the town of Harmony, at their special town meeting, voted to levy a tax of \$4000, out of which, to pay each volunteer \$200. Said bounty is offered only on the present quota for the next draft. The above mentioned vote was eighty-three for the tax and eleven against it.

Now is the time for new recruits to get their sound FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Those wishing to enlist in the 13th regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, can report to sergeant Stevens who is recruiting for that regiment, with headquarters at Mount Zion.

E. W. STEVENS,
Clerk of the town of Harmony.

Harmony, Dec. 24th, 1863.

Losses in Battle.—The following table, compiled from General Halloway's recent report, shows the Union losses in the principal battles during the past year, beginning with Fredericksburg and coming down to the close of the recent campaign before Chattanooga:

Killed, Wounded, Missing.

Fredrickburg..... 1,125 9,103 2,075

Chancellorsville..... 2,385 13,703 6,643

Gettysburg..... 3,200 12,329

Bristo Station..... 61 329

For Hudson..... 9,000 8,000

Chickasaw Bayou..... 651 726

Atlanta..... 1,200 831 17

Port Royal..... 120 718 16

Fourteen Mile Creek (skirmish)..... 4 24

Raymond..... 69 341 31

Jackson..... 429 1,843 132

Mountain Hill..... 22 242 9

Big Black Railroad Bridge..... 22 242 9

Vicksburg..... 515 8,682 305

Prado Grove..... 167 795 132

Port Royal..... 7,000 7,224 4,966

Bridgeport..... 70 329 23

No official report of the losses at Chattanooga has been made.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN LITERARY CHARACTER.—William H. Graham, formerly proprietor of Graham's Magazine, died yesterday at the grocery store of C. Wintjen, 21 Ann street, from the effects of intemperance. For more than a year the deceased had been loosing around the corner of Theatre Alley and Ann street, and, notwithstanding the exertions of his friends, continued to descend daily in the scale of humanity, until he became an object of disgust to all who knew him. His insane love for intoxicating drunks soon reduced his strength, and for months previous to his death he was a confirmed consumptive. Yesterday morning he was found wandering about Ann street, by a person who had known him in better days, and conveyed to the grocery store in question. He was in the most pitiable condition at the time, his clothes being soaked with the rain, and his whole appearance denoting poverty and wretchedness. He was hardly able to speak when brought, and after uttering a few incoherent remarks, sank to the floor and expired.

Mr. Graham was forty years of age, and was a native of Philadelphia. He was a man of fine literary talents, and contributed to some of the principal magazines in the country. He was very respectfully conducted, and by marriage was related to one of the first families in the city.—*N. Y. Herald*, Dec. 19.

THE "LEGAL TENDER" NOTES.—A case is before the supreme court of the United States, presenting the following features: Judge Roosevelt of New York sued upon a bond. The defendant offered him legal tender notes. He refused to take them; an issue was thus made in one of the courts of that state. The decision there rendered was against the constitutionality of the act of congress. This case was taken by appeal to the court of appeals of New York, where the decision was reversed. Roosevelt then took out a writ of error to bring it before the supreme court, under the twenty-fifth section of the act. The defendant in error moved to dismiss the writ of error for want of jurisdiction, alleging there is no appeal because the decision below was in favor of the constitutionality of the act. Mr. Rosler appeared in favor of the motion, and James Buchanan Healy to resist it.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO IRISHMEN.—The fact that very many persons are seeking the protection of the British Government, on the plea of alienage, in order to avoid the draft; and it being understood that many of these persons were of Irish birth, the Fenian Brotherhood have taken action thereon, as the following important notice from the Head Centre and the Committee of Safety will show:

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD AND BRITISH PROTECTION.

The attention of the members of the F. B., and Irishmen in general, is called to a general rule of the Brotherhood issued by the Head Centre of America, John O'Mahony, of New York:

"That any member of the Fenian Brotherhood claiming British protection shall be forthwith expelled as a traitor, and any Irishman claiming such protection can never become a member of the order."

Those miscreants who disgrace the proud name of Ireland by claiming British protection ought to be sent back to receive the protection which England gives to Irishmen—the poor house, the gallows, and total extermination by fire and famine."

By order of the

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

AN OLD COUPLE.—There are living in Marulan, in this colony, two persons, husband and wife, aged respectively 111 and 107 years. They are extremely feeble and bedridden, but are in possession of both sight and hearing. The old man arrived in the first fleet in 1788, and has consequently been 75 years in the colony of New South Wales.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omni Union Passengers' Dept.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. Special to Post.—The report that General Schenck and Garfield will resign their seats in congress and accept of commands, is undoubtedly untrue.

Senator Wilson expresses the confident belief that the present congress will not repeal the \$300 clause of the enrollment act. The draft, it is said to-day, will take place on the fifth of January.

PORTERS MONROE, Dec. 23. Richmond papers, received this evening, have the following:

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 17.—The enemy, 25,000 strong, with several pieces of artillery, under Gen. Averill, left Salem last evening the way they came.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Gen. Beauregard inspected Fort Sumter last night.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—Our shells were thrown into the city last night. Our batteries opened heavily and silenced the enemy.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Ten shells were fired at the city this morning. Our batteries kept up a steady fire on the enemy, who are engaged in obstructing approaches to their batteries on Morris Island.

There was some firing on the Stono to-day.

Twenty-nine vessels, including the Ironsides, are inside the bar, and the usual number in Stono.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—The enemy continues to work on Gregg and Wagner, extending the flank of the former and sodding the latter. No important movement of the fleet has been made.

A calcium light has been discovered to-night, reflecting on the city.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Over fifty members of congress have signed a request for the removal of Blair from the cabinet. It is a noticeable fact that thus far the whole delegation from Illinois have refused to unite in the request.

General Corcoran came to his death by being thrown from his horse near Langston Station, resulting in a fracture of his skull. Death ensued in a few hours after. Being a good horseman, it is supposed by his friends he may have had an attack of apoplexy, will be embalmed and sent home.

DALTON, Ga., Dec. 18.

General Joseph E. Johnston appointed to the command of the Tennessee army. He is expected here early next week.

Gen. Hindman has arrived and taken command of his old division. Gen. Sherman's corps has fallen back from Knoxville, and passed through Cleveland yesterday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 20.

The enemy opened fire on the city between 12 and 1 o'clock and threw fifteen shells. This p.m. twenty more were fired. No damage done and no one injured.

LUXON, Dec. 15.

The rebel steamer Pampero was formally seized by the customs authorities at Glasgow on the 10th, by order of the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

The Washington special to the N. York Tribune says:

The paragraph ostensibly telegraphed from Fortress Monroe, purporting to give extracts from the Richmond papers of the 19th, with regard to the disabling of the Ironsides and three of the monitors, never came over the wires from Fortress Monroe, nor has any Richmond paper of the 19th been received there. So Gen. Butler telegraphs to-night, adding that he believes the whole story to be a canard.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Special to Tribune.—Information received here from London, by the last European steamer, states that all the rebel rams in England have been offered to the English government at a certain price, and that Lord Clarence Paget, on the part of the Admiralty, had written to the builder stating that no decided answer could be given for the present, but the project was before their lordships for consideration.

Instructions have been sent from Secretary Welles to the commanding officers of the different navy yards to have the fleet of vessels ready to take their positions at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other important ports, for the purpose of carrying out the new regulations relative to passports of vessels and passengers.

Charles H. Cornwall, head of the redemption bureau in the treasury department, was to day arrested for embezzling government funds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Special to the Times.—The President has sent into the senate the names of a lot of major generals made during the recess, and with them that of General Schenck. He is understood to earnestly recommend the latter to senators for the middle department in place of General Schenck.

There is a growing feeling in the senate that no more major generals or brigadier generals should be appointed, who are not actually required for the needs of the army and the interest of the country.

The navy department is going to build four casemate steamships to carry four 20 inch guns, to be of wrought iron, 450 foot long, 55 foot beam, 2000 feet surface, four cylinders of ninety inches, stroke four feet and two inches, draft nineteen feet. It is expected to reach a speed of sixteen knots. They will cost \$5,000,000 each.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

The United States steam transport, Star of the South, from Hilton Head the 21st, arrived last evening. The report of the United States frigate Ironsides and monitors being entangled in obstructions in Charleston harbor is untrue. The monitor Lehigh, while on picket duty near Fort Johnson, got aground. A rebel battery opened on her, doing her considerable damage, when two other iron clad went to her assistance, and succeeded in getting her off. The Lehigh is so badly damaged by the fire of the rebel battery that the Star of the South had to tow her to Hilton Head for repairs. No one on board injured.

General Gilmore is shelling Charleston daily from his twenty pounders. Nothing further of importance has transpired.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The Herald's special.—It is expected that Arkansas will be represented at an early day in congress. Arrangements are progressing in that state for an election, and there is reason to believe that a state government will be in operation there shortly.

Congress having failed to amend the conscription act previous to adjournment for the holidays, the draft will probably be postponed until February 1st, to give congress time to amend the law, which will probably undergo a thorough revision. Mointain recruiting will be stimulated by the arrival of the recruits.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Stocks opened dull and easier; closed higher and firm. Gold 51¢.

Flour quiet and heavy; wheat rather heavy; 144½¢ Chicago spring; 146½¢ Milwaukee club; 152½¢ winter red; corn quiet and heavy, 127½¢ in store chiefly; oats quiet.

Mobile papers say that the legislature of Alabama voted that the beautiful carpets that cover the floors of the capitol shall be cut up and given to the soldiers of the army for blankets.

The Memphis Journal of the 21st says: We observe the largest quantity of cotton on the bluff this morning that has been seen there since the occupation of the city by the Union forces.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.

Flour more active. Wheat declined 2½¢. No. 1 in store at 1,145½¢; No. 2 in store at 1,07½¢. Dressed hogs 255¢/100c.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.

The steamer Atlanta, from New Orleans,

arrived with a cargo of sugar for Louisville; 60 hogsheads were taken off at this port.

The steamer Sunshine, New Orleans,

20th, has arrived with 48 bales of cotton,

24 hogsheads of sugar and 3,300 barrels of molasses, for St. Louis.

The Platte Valley has arrived from Memphis with thirty-nine bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The rebels are reported in large force in the vicinity of Natchez, but thus far have refrained from making an attack upon our entrencheds.

SUNARON HOWE'S RESOLUTION.—The following is the resolution introduced into the United States senate by Senator Howe for the relief of the state of Wisconsin:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, That the secretary of the department of the interior be, and is hereby authorized to allow to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of land, granted to the state of Wisconsin five per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the public funds as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the state 125,431 \$2,100 acres of

